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CIA-RDP86-00513R001860010001-4

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Besir

# 654

VINOGRADOVA, M.S.

Histochemical characteristics of the connective tissue foundation  
of skin in newborn white rats. Dokl. AN SSSR 123 no.1:182-184  
N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Novosibirskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено академиком  
N.N. Anichkovym. (SKIN)

VINOGRADOVA, M. S., CAND MED SCI, "CERTAIN MORPHOLOGICAL  
AND HISTOCHEMICAL <sup>CHARACTERISTICS</sup> OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE OF <sup>THE</sup>  
<sup>SKIN</sup> OF NEWBORN RATS <sup>UNMOM</sup> <sup>M</sup> ~~MOTHERLY~~ AND ~~MOTHER~~ DYSFUNCTION OF THE  
MOTHER'S THYROID GLAND. (EXPERIMENTAL <sup>thyroid</sup> ~~FEEDING~~)."  
VOSIBIRSK, 1961. (OMSK STATE MED INST IM M. I. KALININ).  
(KL, 3-61, 230).

17(1)  
AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860010001-4

Vinogradova, M. S.

On the Histochemical Characteristics of New-Born White Rats  
Structure in the Skin of New-Born White Rats  
gistochemical characteristics of the connective tissue  
osnovy kozhi novorozhdennykh belykh kryas

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 182 -  
184 (USSR)

The skin epidermis of white rats including its derivatives  
has been investigated in details as to the formation and  
recent studies of the latter (Ref's 9 - 11), a systematic of a few more  
investigation of the basic substance of the skin under normal  
conditions is still lacking. The study of the histochemical  
at the clarification of the mucopolysaccharides in the character of the  
acid mucopolysaccharides in the skin tissues of distributed in the  
title. Young rats from 11 littera were examined. Skin was  
taken from their backs at the level of the glottis or the  
firkin tracheal rings. The author gives a detailed description of the  
reagents of the structure. The author gives a detailed description of the  
reaction of the skin pieces and the reaction against various  
reagents and includes figures of the

Card 1/3

17(1)  
AUTHOR:

Vinogradova, M. S.

SOV/20-123-1-49/56

TITLE:

On the Histochemical Characteristics of the Connective Tissue  
Structure in the Skin of New-Born White Rats (K  
gistokhimicheskoy kharakteristike soyedinitel'notkannoy  
osnovy kozhi novorozhdennykh belykh krys)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 182 -  
184 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The skin epidermis of white rats including its derivatives has been investigated in details as to the formation and structure of the latter (Ref 8). Inspite of a few more recent studies (Refs 9 - 11), a systematic histochemical investigation of the basic substance of the skin under normal conditions is still lacking. The study under review aims at the clarification of the character of distribution of acid mucopolysaccharides in the tissues mentioned in the title. Young rats from 11 litters were examined. Skin was taken from their necks at the level of the glottis or the first tracheal rings. The author gives a detailed description of the structure and the reaction against various reagents of the skin pieces and includes figures of the

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On the Histochemical Characteristics of the  
Connective Tissue Structure in the Skin of  
New-Born White Rats

SOV/20-123-1-49/56

preparations (Figs 1 - 3). The results obtained show that the connective tissue of the skin and of the subcutaneous cell tissue of the new-born rats contains considerable amounts of acid mucopolysaccharides. According to the histochemical properties of these substances they are of the type of hyaluronic or chondroitin sulfuric acid; this was confirmed by a check treatment of the cuts with hyaluronidase preparations. The adipose cells, which according to data in the literature contain heparin or related substances in their granulae, do not change their color after fermentative checking. Therefore, it can be assumed that the adipose cells do not participate in the formation of the basic substance of the connective tissue. This does, however, not exclude an indirect participation in this process. There are 3 figures and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Novosibirskiy meditsinskiy institut (Novosibirsk Medical Institute)

Card 2/3

BIRSHTEYN, Ya.A.; VINOGRADOVA, M.Ye.

Pelagic gammarids (Amphipoda, Gammaridea) of the northwestern part  
of the Pacific Ocean. Trudy Inst. okean. 27:219-257 '58.  
(Pacific Ocean—Amphipoda) (MIRA 11:4)

VINOGRADOVA, M.Ye.; YERUSALIMCEIK, glavnnyy vrach.

Certain characteristics of the course of chicken-pox under the administration of ultraviolet rays. Vop.pediat. 21 no.3:38-41 My-Je '53.  
(MLRA 6:7)

1. Infektsionnaya bol'nitsa imeni S.P.Botkina.  
(Chicken-pox) (Ultraviolet rays--Therapeutic use)

VINOGRADOVA, N.

Sozdateli unikal'nykh mashin [*Inventors of uncommon machines*]. Moskva,  
Lenizdat, 1953. 80 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions Vol. 6 No. 7 October 1953

AUTHOR:

Vinogradova, N.

2-58-6-11/16

TITLE:

P.Ch. Makhalanobis, "Selective Investigations in India"  
(P.Ch. Makhalanobis, "Vyborochnyye obsledovaniya v Indii")

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1958, Nr 6, pp 79-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is a critical review of the book "Selective Investigations in India" written by the prominent Indian statistician, Professor P.Ch. Makhalanobis. The book was translated from the English language by L.I. Lukin, edited by Professor A.Ya. Boyarskiy and published by Gosstatizdat in 1958.

Card 1/1

VINOGRADOVA, N.A.

Investigating the drying process of a processed motion-picture  
film. Trudy NIKFI no.45:7-25 '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Motion-picture photography---Films)  
(Drying)

NIKOL'SKIV, V.N.; VINOGRADOVA, N.A.

Distribution of phenol red between the muscle and the medium  
in the solutions of various tonicity. Fiziol. zhurn. 7 no. 4  
566-570 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 10:9)

I. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta fiziologii AN SSSR,  
Leningrad.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860010001-4

ROZENTAL', F.A.; VINOGRADOVA, N.A.; BONDARCHUK, V.M.; PIDORCHENKO, V.F.

System for rapid drying of processed motion-picture films.

Trudy NIKFI no.45:33-49 '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Motion-picture photography--Films) (Drying)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860010001-4"

VINOGRADOVA, N.A.

Changes in the sorptional properties of frog muscles during prolonged incubation in the solutions of vital dyes. *Tsitologiya* 4 no.2:201-203 Mr-Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR,  
Leningrad.

(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY)) (MUSCLE)

VINOGRADOVA, N.A.

Changes in the functional and substantial properties of frog muscles depending on the length of their stay in Ringer's solution. TSitologija 1 no.2:212-217 Mr-Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR,  
Leningrad.

(MUSCLM)

VILEGRADOVA, N. A.

CA

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS  
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

**A rapid method for the analysis of leparite concentrates.**

N. A. Vilegradova and R. I. Gushtyuk. Zavodskaya Lab. 11, 223 (1948). - The method proposed is rapid and gives sufficiently accurate results. It is based on the decompr. of leparite concentrate with HCl and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, removal of Fe, soln. in 20% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, pptn. of hydroxides with NH<sub>3</sub>, and treatment of the filtered ppt. with (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO. The rare earth elements are sepd. completely from Ca in the NH<sub>4</sub>OH filtrate and from Ce, Ta, and Ti in (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO soln. No rare earth was detected in the Ca ppt. After the sepn. of the rare earth elements from the (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO soln., Ce, Ta, Ti, and Fe are sepd. by pptg. with cupferron, and Al is detd. in the filtrate. Ce and Ta are sepd. from Ti and Fe by the tannin method. Ta is detd. volumetrically with pyrogallol in (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO soln. Ti is detd. by difference after the detn. of Fe and the sum of Ce and Ta. The alkali metals are detd. by the CaCO<sub>3</sub> + NH<sub>4</sub>Cl method. Six references.

W. R. Henn

**ASS-1A METALLURICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**SEARCHED 12/20/79  
SERIALIZED 12/20/79

KROLENKO, S.A.; ADAMYAN, S.Ya.; VINOGRADOVA, N.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.N.

Osmotic properties of the muscle fibers of a frog. *Tsitolovia*  
7 no.2;173-181 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR,  
Leningrad.

VINOGRADOVA, N.A.

Distribution of K, Na and Li between muscle and the culture medium during prolonged incubation at a low temperature. Tsitologiya 7 no.2:243-247 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 1B;7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

VINOGRADOVA, N.A.

Combined method of drying motion-picture films, Trudy  
NIKFI no.2:37-48 '58. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Drying apparatus) (Photography--Films)

ROZENTAL', F.A.; VINOGRADOVA, N.A.; KOL'TSOV, V.S.

Drying gelatin by the spray method. Tr. v NIKFI no.2:  
62-72 '58. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Gelatin--Drying) (Atomization)

ROZENTAL', F.A.; VINOGRADOVA, N.A.; KOL'TSOV, V.S.

Intensifying the process of drying in festoon dryers.  
Trudy NIKFI no.2:101-112 '58. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Photographic emulsions--Drying)

VILOGRADOVÁ, J.A.

Festoon dryer with side air feed to the drying channel.  
Trudy NIKFI no.2:139-143 '58. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Drying apparatus)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001860010001-4

ROZENTAL', F.A.; VINOGRADOVA, N.A.

Drying of nuclear photographic materials. Trudy NIKFI  
no.2:156-169 '58. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Photography, Particle track) (Drying apparatus)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860010001-4"

VINOGRADOVA, N. A.

Etiology of toxicoses in newborn. Vopr. pediat. 19 no. 4:19-  
22 1951.  
(CLML 21:3)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences N. A. Vinogradova. 2. Of Kuy-  
byshev Oblast Scientific-Research Institute for the Care of  
Mothers and Children (Director — Docent I. Ya. Vol'pert; Head  
of the Children's Sector — Prof. N. D. Nikolayev).

VINOGRADOVA, N. A.

USSR/Medicine - Bacterial Antagonists Sep/Oct 51

"Bacillus Prodigiosum /"The Wonder Bacillus"/ as a Microbial Antagonist in the Treatment of Diphtheria Carriers," Asst. A. F. Kondrat'yeva, Card Med Sci N. A. Vinogradova, Chair of Children's Diseases, Kubyshhev Med Inst

"Top Ped i Okhran Mater i Det" Vol XIX, No 5, pp 47-51

Previously Bacillus prodigiosum was found to be an effective antagonist against *B. anthracis*, *B. typhosus*, and *Staph. aureus*. In the course of work at the Kubyshhev Med Inst and the Astrakhan' Med

192T87

USSR/Medicine - Bacterial Antagonists Sep/Oct 51  
(Contd)

Inst, it was shown that spraying and rinsing of the throat and nose with *B. prodigiosum* suspension (2 billion bacilli per 1 ml) effectively eliminates Loeffler's bacilli (together with lowered trophism and any catarrhs of the nasopharynx and tonsillitis which may be present) in cases of diphtheria bacilli carriers. In persistent cases of carrying diphtheria, bacilli resistant to *Bacillus prodigiosum* are present.

192T87

PA 192T87

L 41310-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5003960

S/0299/64/000/023/R035/R036

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Sv. t., Aus. 23R269

20

AUTHOR: Vinogradova, N. A.; Vasyanin, S. I.

B

TITLE: Change in intracellular concentration of cations during incubation of muscles at low temperature

CITED SOURCE: Taitologiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 488-493

TOPIC TAGS: frog, muscle, tissue culture, ion concentration, potassium, sodium, lithium, substitution reaction

TRANSLATION: Phase changes of the intracellular concentration of K<sup>+</sup> were observed during prolonged incubation of sartorius muscles of common frogs at 2° in an ordinary Ringer solution and in a Ringer solution in which sodium chloride was replaced by 140 mM lithium chloride. During the first two days the intracellular concentration of K<sup>+</sup> dropped from 177.1 to 117.1 mmols, and returned to the initial level on the 3d and 4th days. During the next 2-3 days the K<sup>+</sup> level of the muscles was reduced to 104.3 mmols in the ordinary Ringer.

Card 1/2

L 41310-65  
ACCESSION NR: AR5003960

solution and to 54.5 mmols in the solution with lithium chloride. The observed increase in intracellular concentration of  $K^+$  was not accompanied by an increase in rest potential. In 6 days its value dropped from 82 to 70 mv in the Ringer solution with sodium chloride and to 65 mv in the solution with lithium chloride. It is assumed that the phase changes of intracellular concentrations of  $K^+$  are related to fluctuations in the sorption properties of muscular tissue. During the incubation period (9 days), the intracellular concentration of  $Na^+$  increased from 26.4 to 42.5 mmols in the Ringer solution with sodium chloride. Muscles lost 20.0 mmols of  $Na^+$  during incubation in a solution with lithium chloride, and the intracellular concentration of  $Li^+$  after 10 days was equal to 15 mmols. Author's abstract.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

cc  
Card 2/2

VINogradova, N. B.

"Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. VII. Reaction of diazoacetic acid ethyl ester with vinyl ethyl ether." by D'yakonov, I. A. and Vinogradova, N. B. (p.839)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Oshchei Khimii) 1951, Volume 21, No. 5

VINOGRADOVA, N. B.

"Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. VIII. Reaction of diazoacetic acid ethyl ester with allyl bromide." by D'yakonov, I. A. and Vinogradova, N. B. (p.851)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obozhevi Khimii) 1951, Volume 21, No. 6

VINOGRADOVA, N. B.

*Reactions of aliphatic dieno compounds with unsaturated compounds. XI. The reaction of diazoacetic ester with allyl chloride.* I. A. D'yakonov and N. B. Vinogradova (Leningrad Univ.), Zhur. Obshch. Khim., Chem.-Chim. 22, 1340-65 (1952); cf. C.A. 46, 6991b, 7002e. — To 6.00 g. refluxing  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{Cl}$  and 2.4 g. ( $\text{CuCl}_2$ ) (Naturcupfer C gives similar result) was slowly added 188.8 g.  $\text{N}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$  in an equal vol. of  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{Cl}$ ; 85% N is collected at this stage and the catalyst assumes an orange color and part of it goes into soln.; treatment with 1:1 HCl and washing with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  gives 16.7 g.  $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{Cl}$ ; 16 g.  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{CHClCO}_2\text{Et}$ , b.p. 68-7°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.0830,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4400; 11.9 g. *Ei* 2-(chloromethyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (I), b.p. 82-4°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.1091,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4800 (which, refluxed 1 hr. with  $\text{MeOH-KOH}$  gave oily 2-(hydroxymethyl)cyclopropane-carboxylic acid (II), whose Ag salt was isolated); and 40.6 g. mixed di-Et fumarate and the above ester. II with  $\text{KMnO}_4$  gave *trans*-1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid, m. 177°. I is not altered by refluxing with  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{Cl}$  and ( $\text{CuCl}_2$ ). The crude di-Et fumarate was identified in the mixt. after hydrolysis to the free acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{Br}$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$  with a Cu catalyst similarly gave  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{CHBrCO}_2\text{Et}$ , b.p. 78-9°, and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{Br}$ , the latter being formed only in small amounts. XII. Condensation reactions of diphenyldiazomethane and diazoacetic ester with allyl acetate. I. A. D'yakonov and O. V. Guseva. Ibid. 1355-62.—Refluxing  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{OAc}$ , b. 103-4.5°,  $d_4^{20}$  0.9277,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4047 (75 ml.), treated slowly with 33 g.  $\text{Ph}_2\text{CN}_2$  (I) in an equal vol. of  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{OAc}$ , gave N and turned pale yellow; the combined runs of several expts. (216.6 g.  $\text{Ph}_2\text{CN}_2$ ) gave after concn. and diln. with  $\text{EtOH}$  some 12 g. solid, which after crystn. from  $\text{EtOH}$  and  $\text{EtOII-CuI}_2$ , was sepd. into impure ketazine,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2$ , m. 167-8°.

*giving no depression with ketazine friend, from nle. Iodine and  $\text{Ph}_2\text{C:NNH}_2$  (cf. Curtius, et al., J. prakt. Chem. (2) 44, 200 (1901)), and a smaller amt. of a product, m. 172-3°, having the same compn. but giving a depression with anisole ketazine and yielding on hydrolysis with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{Ph}_2\text{CO}$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , as well as ( $\text{ClIPh}_2$ ), also obtained from the crude ketazine, m. 157-8°, above. Distn. of the mother liquor gave 163.7 g. 1-(acetoxyethyl)-2-diphenylcyclopropane, b.p. 105-7°, b.p. 147-50°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.0914,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5820, which, hydrolyzed with  $\text{MeOH-KOH}$  1.5 hrs., gave the (hydroxymethyl) analog, b.p. 105-7°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5831 (3,5-dinitrobenzoate, m. 140°). In addn. some 3.8% Ph<sub>2</sub>CO was obtained. Refluxing  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{OAc}$  (380 ml.) and 2 g. dry  $\text{CuSO}_4$  treated with 130.0 g.  $\text{N}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$  in an equal vol. of  $\text{CH}_3\text{:CHCH}_2\text{OAc}$  evolved some 33% N and the soln. yielded 70.0% crude *Ei* 2-(acetoxyethyl)cyclopropane-carboxylate, which after purification with 3% cold  $\text{KMnO}_4$  gave the pure ester, b.p. 128-9°, b.p. 108-7°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.070,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4429, whose Raman spectrum had the lines (cm.<sup>-1</sup>) 1364(3), 740(3), 840.9(1), 802.2(2), 889.7(2), 1033.4(2), 1098.9(2), 1118.5(2), 1202.9(3), 1455(3), 1455(5), 1723.7(3), 2948(3), and 3137(4). The aq. soln. from the purification yielded some ( $\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ). The cyclic ester refluxed with 2 N KOH until it was transparent gave, after careful neutralization and evapn., 65.7% *trans*-2-(hydroxymethyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, m. 84-8°, which with 3%  $\text{KMnO}_4$  gave *trans*-1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid, m. 175°. The only residue from the (hydroxymethyl) cyclic acid solidified after drying *in vacuo* and gave, in addn. to 7 g. of the above acid, some 17 g. *cis*-(2-hydroxymethyl)-1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid lactone, b.p. 60-70°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.199,  $d_4^{25}$  1.180,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4652, which reacts rather slowly with 0.1 N  $\text{NaOH}$ , and which shows the Raman lines 185(6), 243(4).*

(3) 8  
Chem

378(5), 558(1), 613(9), 648(2), 705(10), 730(6), 820(5),  
850(9), 900(4), 952(8), 976(6), 994(4), 1038(2), 1055(2),  
1112(3), 1171(7), 1220(2), 1300(3), 1344(4), 1373(1),  
1450(3), 1481(4), 1760(6), 2910(5), 2981(4), 3002(5), and  
3085(8). The lactone with KOH-KMnO<sub>4</sub> gave *cis*-1,3-  
*cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid*, m. 138-9°. G. M. K.

9-2  
8/8/01

VINOGRADOVA, N. B.

Defended his Dissertation for Candidate of Chemical Sciences in the Leningrad State University, Leningrad, 1953

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Reactions of Diazoacetic Ester With Some Halogen Derivatives of Hydrocarbons of the Paraffin and Paraffin-Aromatic Series"

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, No. 1, Oct. 1953 (W/29955, 26 Apr 54)

VINOGRADOVA, N.B.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 3  
Feb. 10, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

(3) Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. XIII. Reaction of diazoetic ester with allyl iodide and with normal and tertiary butyl bromides in the presence of copper catalyst. I. A. D'yakonov and N. B. Vinogradova [I. A. D'yakonov State Univ. Leningrad]. Zhur. Obshchey Khim. 23, 66-71 (1953); cf. C.A. 47, 4293c.—To 560 g. dry  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_3\text{I}$  and 0.8 g. Cu bronze was added at reflux 175 g.  $\text{N}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$  and 175 g.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_3\text{I}$ ; 29.5 l. N were collected during the ensuing reaction and distn. of the filtrate gave 70%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_3\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$ , b.p. 65-8°,  $n_D^{20} 1.5032$ ,  $n_H 1.558$ . Some 25 g. crude  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$  was also obtained. The ester refluxed in  $\text{EtOH}-85\%$   $\text{AcOH}$  with Zn dust gave 65.2%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ , b.p. 43-4°, d<sub>4</sub> 0.9018,  $n_D^{20} 1.416$ . Oxidation of the ester with  $\text{KMnO}_4$  gave  $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$  and  $\text{AcOH}$ . Hydrolysis of the ester with 10%  $\text{KCO}_3$  gave the free acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , which gave an anilide, m.p. 74-8°, in very low yield; most of the acidic material polymerized, yielding what was evidently polyvinylacrylic acid. Reaction of 360 g.  $\text{Me}_2\text{CBr}$  with 135.7 g.  $\text{NCHCO}_2\text{Et}$  in the presence of 0.6 g. dry  $\text{CuSO}_4$  gave 15.1 g.  $\text{BrCH}_3\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$ , b.p. 160-60°,  $n_D^{20} 1.4455$ , d<sub>4</sub> 1.414; after shaking with cold  $\text{KMnO}_4$  to remove unstd. by-products the pure ester, b.p. 160-60°,  $n_D^{20} 1.4186$ ; treated with Zn-AcOH it gave  $\text{AcOH}$ ; the higher-boiling fractions from the above condensation gave 20.2 g. di-Et fumarate, b.p. 65°, d<sub>4</sub> 1.0603,  $n_D^{20} 1.4410$ . Similar reaction with  $\text{BuBr}$  gave 37.2% di-Et fumarate when Cu bronze was used as catalyst. The probable courses of the above reactions are discussed. Probably the haloacetate are formed in these reactions by interaction of unused diazoacetate with the already formed allyl haloacetate through heterolytic cleavage of CX and CII links in the latter, which competes with the normal homolytic reaction of the  $\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$  residue.

G. M. Kosolapoff

MA =

VINAGRA DOVA, N.B.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 6  
Mar. 25, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. XIV. Action of diazoacetic ester on halogen derivatives of aromatic series. E. A. D'Amato and N. B. Vinagradova (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). Zhur. Org. Khim. 23, 244-51 (1953); cf. C.A. 48, 2256, 2261. - Ph<sub>2</sub>CBr (32.3 g.), 100 ml. pure ligroine (b. 100-10°), and 0.2 g. dry CuSO<sub>4</sub> heated until most Ph<sub>2</sub>CBr of the dissolved, then treated with 11.4 g. Ph<sub>2</sub>CCHN<sub>2</sub> (I), gave 3.2 l. N, i0 g. (60.3%) Ph<sub>2</sub>C:CP<sub>4</sub>-COEt, m. 111-20°, 18.2 g. (60.5%) BrCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et. The former ester heated with alc. KOH gave the free acid, m. 212-13°. If the solvent is omitted and the reaction is run at 100-5° there is formed 5.2 l. N, admixed with some CO<sub>2</sub>, along with 81.3% BrCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et and 78% Ph<sub>2</sub>C:CP<sub>4</sub>Et, m. 91-2°, and 1.7 g. 2,4-diphenylindene, red, m. 150° (from EtOH). Addn. of 65 g. I to 119.2 g. Ph<sub>2</sub>CBr and 0.3 g. dry CuSO<sub>4</sub>, at 20° gave: 9.2 l. N, 31.2% PhCH<sub>2</sub>BrCHPh-CO<sub>2</sub>Et (II), m. 132° (from EtOH-CeI<sub>4</sub>) (this heated with alc. KOH gave PhCH<sub>2</sub>:CP<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>P, m. 171-2°; eq. 10% KOH also gave the same acid), and 17.2% BrCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et. Heating I.5 g. II in 30 ml. AcOH satd. with HBr 13 hrs. to 80° gave 50.1% PhCH<sub>2</sub>:CHPhCO<sub>2</sub>H, m. 185°, which with alc. AgNO<sub>3</sub> gave stilbene. This acid refluxed with EtOH and dry HCl 1 hr. gave the ester, m. 132°, identical with the above. PhCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H with 2% KMnO<sub>4</sub> in the cold gave 57.4% Br-OH and 30% benzoformic acid, m. 54-7° (phenylhydracone, m. 113°). Addn. of 45 g. I and 40 g. Ph<sub>2</sub>CBr to 20 g. Ph<sub>2</sub>CBr and 0.6 g. powd. Cu at 120° gave a 10.5 l. N, 200 g. excess PhCl<sub>2</sub>Br, and 8.2 g. di-Et fumarate, as well as some undistillable tar. The latter treated with alc. KOH, then acidified, gave unidentified materials; however, treatment of the tar with Zn dust in 60% AcOH-EtOH at 60° gave a group of products, b.p. 55-120°, from which was isolated PhCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et, identified as PhCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CONHNH<sub>2</sub>, m. 48°. G. M. K.

VINOGRADOVA, N.P.

USSR.

✓Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated  
compounds. XIV. Action of diazooacetate ester on halogen  
derivatives of heterocyclic acids. A. V. Kostyuk and G.  
N. Vinogradova. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 23, 2572  
(1953). (Abstracted from Russian translation). See C.I.C. 48, 33184.

H. L. H.

ACCESSION NR: AP4045569

S/0286/64/000/015/0071/0071

AUTHORS: Vinogradova, N. B.; Sitnikov, O. P.; Afanas'yev, P. S.

TITLE: A device for transmitting two independent streams of information. Class 0,  
No. 164473

SOURCE: Byul. izobr. i tovar. znakov, no. 15, 1964, 71

TOPIC TAGS: information transmission, computer

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate presents a device for the transmission of two independent streams of information. It contains inductance parametrons with similarly connected windings of the pumping generator, oppositely connected windings of the oscillatory circuit induction (wound on two toroidal cores). The windings of the reversible transformer connect two neighboring parametrons--the recording device connected to the oscillatory circuit of the first parametron and the reading device connected to the output winding of the reversible transformer. The transmitting device will use an unmodulated signal of the pump, and each parametron contains a secondary winding for transmitting bipolar square pulses. (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Orig. art. has 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 39493-65 EWI(d)/ENT(1)/EMP(1)/NSA(h)  
ACC NR: AT6002993

131(c) 16/14/13/GC/RS  
SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0279/0287

AUTHOR: Sitnikov, O. P.; Vinogradova, N. B.; Zhuykov, Yu. N.

17  
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Constructing computing devices with parametrons

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki, 9th, Yerevan, 1963. Magnitnyye tsifrovyye elementy (Magnetic digital elements); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 279-287

TOPIC TAGS: paramtron, parametric amplifier, computer

ABSTRACT: The article establishes tolerances for deviations from nominal parameters of a paramtron and recommends methods for quality control of ferrite cores. Experimental investigation of the effect of capacitance on the paramtron output amplitude brought about these conclusions: (a) 10%-tolerance capacitors are undesirable; (b) mica or styroflex capacitors can be replaced with paper-insulated; (c) automodulation happens in the lower range of the paramtron resonance

Card 1/2

L 39413-6  
ACC NR: AT6002993

characteristic. The effect of circuit inductance on the amplitude of parametron oscillations was also experimentally investigated and brought about these conclusions: (a) maximum pumping current should be used consistent with the desirable power consumption; (b) no error in the number of turns of windings on magnetic cores can be tolerated; (c) large spread in magnetic characteristics of cores is inadmissible. Parametrons with 400NN-1 ferrite show poor performance at low temperatures; the 1000NM ferrite ensures good operation of parametrons at -50 + 50C. It is recommended that the parametron operating point be selected in the upper range of its resonance characteristic where the negative detuning  $\xi$  is maximum; also, that capacitors with a tolerance of  $\pm 2\%$  be used. A very simple arrangement for testing magnetic cores is suggested. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Apr65

Card 2/2 MLP

VINOGRADOVA, N.B.; DUBOVSKAYA, L.V.; ZHUKOVSKIY, Yu.G.

Use of dimethyldiamide of pyrazoline-3,4-dicarboxylic acid as a  
reducer for phosphomolybdic acid. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.8:997-  
1001 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR i Sanitarno-  
gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut, Leningrad.

L 44286-65 ENT(1)/EEC(b)-2/E&A(h.) Peb/PI-4 GS

ACCESSION NR: AT6011616

UR/0000/64/000/000/0442/0446

24

A-1

AUTHOR: Sitnikov, O. P., Vinogradova, N. B.

TITLE: New parametron-based logical units

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki Lvov, 1961. Magnitnye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmerit. i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering). Trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 442-446

TOPIC TAGS: parametron, logical circuit, simplified parametron, parametron unit operation, constant power parametron, computer design

ABSTRACT: The road to still faster and more reliable computers does not lie along the use of the vacuum-tube and transistorized circuits known so far. In many cases, it seems advisable to use logical elements based on parametric autogenerators with variable inductances or capacitances. These so-called parametrons are extremely reliable and their operating lifetime is infinite. They do not change their operating characteristics even under mechanical loads reaching hundreds of g - nor operate within the -70 to +80C range

Card 1/2

L 44286-65

ACCESSION NR: a AT5011616

(see A. I. Vishnevetskiy, I. S. Sergiyenko, Parametron, Izd-vi MO SSSR, 1961), and are small in size. However, they require 1) a complex power supply, 2) a significant operating power, and 3) they are comparatively slow. The present paper offers circuit designs which eliminate or alleviate all these deficiencies. The circuit shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure is proven to be most economical. The power consumed by the loaded cell differs little from the power consumed during idling, and this, in turn, simplifies the tuning of the logical circuits and further improves their reliability. One parametron can control a large number of units, bringing about a significant decrease in size of the entire computer. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: BP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

GOPIUS, A.Ye.: VINOGRADOVA, N.B.

Nickel-free copper alloys for sea water pipelines. Trudy  
Giprosvetmetobrabotka no.20:244-264 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Pipe, Copper--Corrosion)

S/680/61/000/020/013/013  
D205/D302

AUTHORS: Gopius, A. Ye. and Vinogradova, N. B.

TITLE: Copper alloys, not containing nickel, for sea-water pipelines

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektornyj institut obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. no. 20, 1961. Metallovedeniye i obrabotka tsvetnykh metallov i splavov, 244-264

TEXT: The copper-nickel alloy MNZh 5-1 (MNZh 5-1) has a high corrosion resistance in sea-water, but production of pipes from this alloy is connected with great technological difficulties. It was found out earlier that copper-aluminum alloys with low Al and Fe contents have good corrosion-resistance properties. The aim of this work was to explore the possibility of producing a new Cu-Al alloy for sea-water pipelines, resistant to flow-corrosion and having better technological characteristics than MNZh 5-1 and therefore able to replace it. The specifications of the pipes and

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Copper alloys, not containing ...

sheets made of the new alloy are to be complete workability by all methods in hot and cold states, without embrittlement and degradation of the mechanical properties, tensile strength  $\geq 25 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ , elongation  $\geq 20\%$ , and corrosion resistance to all kinds of corrosion in sea-water, not allowing the corrosion penetration to more than  $0.15 \text{ mm/year}$ . 15 alloys were prepared and rolled to 1 mm thickness, from which  $25 \times 70 \text{ mm}$  specimens were cut out. The corrosive action of the sea-water was tested at  $30 - 35^\circ\text{C}$  in a stirred vessel with the peripheral velocity of the stirrer of  $1 \text{ m/sec}$ . Weighing of the specimens after time intervals allowed calculation of the weight loss ( $\text{g/m}^2/\text{hr}$ ) and from it, of the penetration ( $\text{mm/year}$ ). Intercrystalline corrosion was studied microscopically. Mechanical properties at high temperatures and their changes depending on the degree of deformation and annealing temperature were investigated and the welding properties of the alloys were tested. It was found that, on the whole, the corrosion resistance of the alloys was high (not less than the corrosion resistance of the alloy MNZhMts 5-1, 2-0, 5). The welding and soldering of the

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Copper alloys, not containing ...

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D205/D302

alloys is possible, the joint having the same resistance as the alloys. The mechanical tests have shown that the alloys are very plastic and do not differ much from copper, the elongation in the zone of maximum brittleness at 600°C being 13 - 27%. The best results were obtained at a maximum Fe content - 0.5% with a maximum Al content of 0.6%. In such alloys the elongation will not decrease below 20%. The optimum composition is 0.2 - 0.5% Fe, 0.4 - 0.6% Al, the rest Cu. An industrial, experimental batch of tubes was prepared from the alloys. When producing the batch it was established that the tubes had pressing and drawing characteristics close to that of copper tubes. The stresses applied were somewhat higher and increased with increasing Fe and Al contents. Technological tests of flattening, bending etc. performed according to GOST specifications were successful. There are 23 figures, 9 tables and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Metal Industry Handbook, p. 113-114, 1955.

Card 3/3

J

VINOGRADOVA, N.B.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; KOZHEVNIKOV, S.P.; LIVSHITS, I.M.

Derivatives of imidazoledicarboxylic acids. Part 2: Dimethylamides  
of 1-alkylimidazole-4, 5-dicarboxylic acids. Zmr.ob.khim. 31 no 5:  
1471-1476 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN SSSR.  
(Imidazoledicarboxylic acid)

VINOGRADOVA, N.D.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Derivatives of imidazoledicarboxylic acids. Part 1: Alkylated  
amides of imidazole-4, 5-dicarboxylic acid. Zbir. ob. khim. 31  
no.5:1466-1470 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk  
SSSR.  
(Imidazoledicarboxylic acid)

VINOGRADOVA, N.D.; KHROMOV- BORISOV, N.V.

Derivatives of imidazoledicarboxylic acids. Part 3: Dimethylamides  
of 2-alkylimidazole-4, 5-dicarboxylic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.5:  
1476-1479 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii  
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.  
(Imidazoledicarboxylic acid)



VINOGRADOVA, N.Y.

Calculating the time of ice-flow stoppage in reservoirs of the  
Volga and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Stations and the possibility  
of its prediction. Trudy TSIP no.84:88-98 '59.(MIRA 12:9)  
(Stalingrad Reservoir--Ice) (Volga Reservoir--Ice)

VINOGRADOVA, N. F.

"Analysis of Average Periods of Floating and Solid Ice on Rivers".  
Tr. Tsentr. in-ta Prognozov, No 40, pp 70-74, 1955)

Autumnal ice floes start at different dates on a river and its tributary. The difference in time depends on the angle difference between the river streams and the direction of isochrons of air temperature transfer to negative values. (RZhFiz, No 11, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

VINOGRADOVA, N.F.

Method for long-range forecasting of the freezing Tsimlyansk Reservoir and the Volga-Don navigable waterway. Trudy TSIP no.114:45-70 '61.  
(Tsimlyansk Reservoir--Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)  
(Volga-Don Canal--Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Materials on the quantitative counting of bottom fauna of  
certain bays of the Okhotsk and Bering Seas. Trudy Inst.  
okean. no.9:136-158 '54. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Okhotsk, Sea of--Marine fauna) (Bering Sea--Marine fauna)

VINOURADOVA, N. G.,

"Geographic Distribution of Deep-Sea Fauna of the Ocean Bottom." (Dissertation for Degree  
of Candidate of Biological Science) Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Oceanology, Moscow, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Some dispersal characteristics of deep-sea fauna. Trudy Inst.okean.  
no.13:59-66 '55. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Marine fauna)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Some regularity in the vertical distribution of the abyssal fauna  
of the World Ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.4:684-687 O '56.

(MRA 10:1)

1. Institut ikeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Predstavлено академиком  
Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

(Marine fauna)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Zoogeographical subdivision of the abyssal zones of the World Ocean.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.1:195-198 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Marine fauna)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Characteristics of the distribution of abyssal fauna in the ocean.  
Priroda 46 no.6:93-96 Je '57. (MLRA 1c:7)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva).  
(Marine biology)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G., kand.biol.nauk

Geographical distribution of deep-sea bottom fauna in the Antarctic. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.3:45-46 '58.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

(Antarctic regions--Marine fauna)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Vertical distribution of the deep-sea bottom fauna of the ocean.  
Trudy Inst. okean. 27:86-122 '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Marine fauna)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

*Cnemidocarpa zenkevitchi* sp.n., a new ascidian species found in the  
fiord of Bunger "cassis" (Antarctic) [with summary in English]. Zool.  
zhur. 37 no.9:1375-1379 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Bunger Hills (Antarctic--Tunicata))

AUTHORS: Belyajev, G. M., Vinogradova, N. G., Filatova, Z. A. SC7/2C-121-1-3.55

TITLE: Trawling in a Depth of 10,5 km in the Tonga Trench (Traleniye na glubine desyatih polovinoy kilometrov vo vpadine Tonga)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 1, pp. 74-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The expedition ship "Vityaz'" of the Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Institute of Oceanology AS USSR) at the end of 1957 and at the beginning of 1958 examined the ground fauna of some deep-sea trenches in the southern half of the Pacific Ocean. Especially the bottom of a groove in the deepest part of the Tonga Trench in a depth of 10 667 - 10 415 m was examined with success whereby various animals were collected. The trawl contained a lot ( $\sim 1 \text{ m}^3$ ) of half liquid light brown mud. The animals found in this mud are enumerated. The about 100 collected special of animals belonged to 7 different classes and 20 species. The finding of nematodes in such a depth was unexpected. The increased number of species found, as compared with earlier expeditions to the Philippine Trench and to the Kuril-Kamchatka Trench can be explained by the refined exploitation

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Trawling in a Depth of 10,5 km in the Tonga Trench SOV/20-121-1-19/55

of the drawn up mud. The results of the present paper speak for the numerically very poor ground fauna in the deepest parts of the Tonga Trench. Also with respect to occurring species the fauna of the Tonga Trench does not seem to be richer than in the other two comparable trenches. There are 1 table and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology AS USSR)

PRESENTED: March 27, 1958, by A. A. Grigoriyev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1958

1. Ocean bottoms--Sampling
2. Aquatic animals--Pacific ocean
3. Aquatic animals--Abundance

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860010001-4

VINOGRADOVA, N. G.

"Vertical Zonation in the Distribution of the Deep-Sea Bottom Fauna".  
report to be submitted for the Intl. Oceanographic Cong. New York City,  
31 Aug - 11 Sep 1959.

(Inst. of Oceanology, Moscow)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860010001-4"

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Zoogeography of oceanic deeps; ocean-bottom fauna. Itogi nauki:  
Dost.okean. no.1:148-165 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Zoogeography) (Marine fauna)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.; BIRSHTEYN, Ya.A.; VINOGRADOV, M.Ye.

Vertical distribution of deep-water bottom fauna. Itogi nauki:  
Dost.okean, no.1:166-187 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Marine fauna)

VINOGRADOV, M.Ye.; VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Zoological research during the 26th voyage of the expeditionary ship  
"Vitiaz". Zool. zhur. 38 no.4:649-652 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Pacific Ocean--Marine fauna)

VINOGRADOVA, N. G.

"The Geographical Distribution of Deep-Sea Fauna in the Ocean"

report to be submitted for the Intl. Geographical Union, 10th General Assembly  
and 19th Intl. Geographical Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, 6-13 August 1960.

BIESHTEYN, Ya.A., VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Benthonic ultra-abyssal gammarids in the northwestern part of the  
Pacific Ocean. Report No.1: Families Lilljeborgiidae, Astyridae,  
Lepechinellidae, Gammaridae. Trudy Inst. okean. 34:147-164 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Pacific Ocean--Amphipoda)

BELYAYEV, G.M.; VINOGRADOVA, N.G.; FILATOVA, Z.A.

Investigating the bottom fauna of deep-sea trenches in the southern  
Pacific. Trudy Inst. okean. 41:106-122 '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Pacific Ocean—Benthos)

VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug.-6 Sep 1951.

**INSTITUTE**, B.-R., Marie Skłodowska Curie Institute, Academy of Sciences UGCB - investigation into mineralization of organic substances of dead plants under anaerobic conditions (Section VI.C.).

**SOCIETY FOR THE ALASKAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MARINE FISHERIES**

**Marine Investigations** (Section III.C.1.)  
BUTIKOVA, M. S., Institute of Oceanology - "The distribution of deep-sea  
biocoenoses in the Pacific. In connection with food conditions" (Section III.C.1.)

**SOCIETY.** N.M.R. Institute of Biology of Reservoirs, Academy of Sciences USSR. "The submarine illumination and the primary productivity of photobenthos in the sea" (Section III, II).

DEAN.—The problem of bearing an continental connection in the orobathyscopic elucidation. (Section C. T. I. A. S.)  
SPOFFORD, G., and MITCHELL, V. A. Institute of Oceanography.—The measurement of deep oceanic currents with the application of Webster's hydrometer.

**DAUBEN, B.**, and **FOUCHER, A.**: "Institute of Oceanology - 'Geostrophic currents' in the Antarctic sector of the Pacific" (*Soviet Sci. Abstr.* IV, 1954).

**WILHELM REINHOLD**—Section VIII.—**ETHNOLOGY.**—“The ethnologic study of the peoples of Oregon in the U.S.A.” (Section II.)  
**WILLIAM G. BROWN**—“Features of evolution in the

**VALLEY**, J. A., "Institute of Geology." "Cretaceous floras of the Pacific Coast in the USSR as a basis for the subdivision of continental deposits of this area." (Section VII.C.)

*"Geographical factors and the problem of vertical stratification"  
(Section III.C.)*

**WATSON**, G. H., *Institute of Geology*—"The island arcs and the peripheral folded areas in the western belt of the Pacific belt" (Section VIIIC)  
**WEINSTEIN**, T. B., and **KELVIN-BROWN**, V. L., *Institute of Earth Physics*

**PATRICK**, *of the Faculties* (Section VII.C.2) — **PAULIN**, *of the Institute of Geology* — "The tectonic map of Eurasia" (Section VII.C.) — **THOMAS**, *of the University* — **WILSON**, *of the Royal Society*

**Academy Award**, M. Kotov - "Some problems involved with wood studies in northern Asia." [Soviet U.S.S.R.]  
**Professor Yu. E. Kost**, Director, Geographical Museum, Moscow State University, USSR.

**ZAMKOWA, V.** — *Institute of Geology* — "On the relations between the Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene floras of Australia, New Zealand, and Eurasia" (Section III-A).

**ZONOURI, L. A., and PAVLOV, V. A.** Institute of Oceanology - "General regularities in the quantitative and qualitative distribution of the bottom fauna in the Pacific" (Section III.C.)

ENDOWMENT, A. V., Institute of Cytology - "Cyclophysiological investigation of temperature adaptations of invertebrates in the northwestern area of the Pacific Ocean" (Section III,C)  
ENDOWMENT, A. V., Institute of Geography - "Outline of northern ocean geography" (Section VII,D-1)

BELYAYEV, G.M.; VINOGRADOVA, N.G.

Quantitative distribution of the bottom fauna in the northern half of  
the Indian Ocean. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.5:1191-1194 Je '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom N.M.  
Strakhovym.  
(Indian Ocean—Benthos)

VINCGRAODOVA, N.G.

Solitary ascidians of the Indian sector of the Antarctic. Isch.  
fauny mor. 1:196-215 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

CA

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Study of muscle and liver glycogen metabolism with the aid of deuterium. N. I. Vinogradova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 69, 535-538 (1950). In expts. with frogs, max. hydrolysis of glycogen in the muscle was attained by repeated contractions and in this stage D<sub>2</sub>O was introduced into the specimen, so that during glycogen resynthesis deuterated muscle glycogen would be formed. This was subjected to action of  $\beta$ -amylase and the residual apoglycogen was analyzed for residual D. The high concn. of D found indicates that the glycogen precursors (liver or muscle) are chains that are shorter than the hexose unit. D concn. in the liver was 3.0 at. % calcd. on the body fluid compn., i.e., 20% of max. possible. The apoglycogen of the liver is free of D, i.e., the exchange occurs only in the side chains of glycogen under the exptl. conditions employed. D concn. in resynthesized muscle glycogen is 50.4 at. %, i.e., near max. possible, while D concn. in the side chains of the resynthesized glycogen is 30.7 at. %, i.e., the amt. of newly formed polysaccharide in the side chains of muscle and liver glycogen is approx. the same, although the liver glycogen level was constantly declining while that in the muscle was rising. Some 28.7 at. % of D is in the inner portion of the glycogen mol. in the muscle. G. M. Kosolapoff

1951

L. b. Physiol. Chem., AS USSR

C.A.

"H"

The iodine reaction of glycogen under various functional states of the animal. N. I. Vinogradova and A. A. Kobayeva. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 70, 943 (1950). — Reaction of glycogen isolated from frog muscle after strychnine-induced convulsions, as well as following a 3-day recuperation period, showed that while the absorption curve of 1 compd. with normal glycogen has a max. at 3000 Å., its apoglycogen, formed by cleavage by  $\beta$ -amylase, is devoid of side chains, gives absorption max. at 4300 Å., and apparently gives no compds. with iodine. The glycogen isolated from convolution-exhausted muscle has a higher max. absorption (same frequency) than the normal specimen, apparently owing to lesser branching, and its cleavage by amylase reaches but 24%, with the product giving an 1-complex with abs. max. at 3000 Å., indicating that the side-chain length is unaffected by the convulsions, although the no. of glucose residues as side chains is small. The glycogen from rested muscle gives values intermediate between the above 2 specimens, with indication of at least partial restoration of normal amt. of branching; the abs. max. is diffuse: 4700–5000 Å. Thus the 3000 Å. max. is characteristic of frog muscle glycogen and only its extinction coeff. varies with condition of the animal. The 1-treated liver glycogen (frog) normally gives a 4300 Å. max., indicating a side-chain length of under 6 glucose units, its apoglycogen has no side chains and gives same abs. max., but lesser extinction coeff. Animals tested after convulsions yield a glycogen with max. at 4300–4700 Å., indicating longer than normal side chains and that the decrease of liver glycogen noted in convulsions is due only to the external side-chain loss. O. M. Kosolapoff

VENOTRODOVA, N.I. --

"New Anti-Ustilariinea Measure in Omskayn Oblast." Cand A r Sci, Omsk Agriculture Inst, Omsk, 1953. (RZhBiol, Cand Biol Sci, Kiev State U, 1953. (RZhBiol No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

VIAZEMSKAYA, YE. A. VASYUKOVA:

KOLLI, Ye.A.; SHTEGMAN, N.A.; VINOGRADOVA, N.I.(Moskva)

Thyroid function tests with radioiodine among the population  
of the region of Abakan railroad construction. Probl. endokr.  
1 gorm. 1 no.5:43-53 S-0 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii  
(dir.--prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova) i Tsentral'noy nauchno-issle-  
dovate' skoy laboratorii gigiyeny i epidemiologii (nach. B.A.  
Ivanov) Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(THYROID GLAND, function tests  
radioiodine, in areas of endemic goiter in Russia)  
(IODINE, radioactive,  
thyroid funct. test in areas of endemic goiter in  
Russia)

L 15345-66    EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)    IJP(c)    JD/JG  
ACC NR: AP6003615

SOURCE CODE: UR/0054/65/000/003/0096/0100

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, K. P.; Vinogradova, N. I.

ORG: none

24  
B

TITLE: Solubility of oxides and carbonates of rare earths, yttrium, and scandium  
in solutions of complexon III

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 3, 1965,  
96-100

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, yttrium, scandium, carbonate, solubility, chelate  
compound, acid base equilibrium

ABSTRACT: Rare earth and yttrium content in prepared solutions in complexon III was  
determined by binding excess complexon III and displacing the rare earth ions from  
the complexonates by trivalent bismuth ions and titrating the rare earth ions with  
a complexon III solution. Scandium was determined by titrating the uncombined com-  
plexon III with a magnesium chloride solution. Data on the solubility of rare  
earth, yttrium, and scandium carbonates in complexon III solutions are shown in fig.  
1. The solubility of the corresponding oxides is also given. pH measurements of

Card 1/3

UDC: (546.65+546.641+546.631) : 532.73

L 15345-66

ACC NR: AP6003615

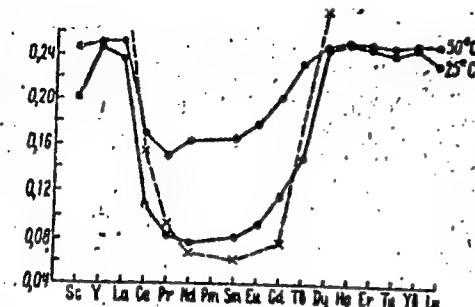
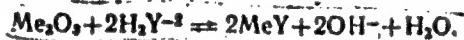


Fig. 1. Solubility of rare earth, yttrium, and scandium carbonates in complexone III solutions at 25 and 50°C. Concentration of complexon III, 0.25 mol/l is from data of I. K. Marsh (*J. Chem. Soc.*, 451, 1955).

complexon III solutions before and after the dissolution of carbonates indicate that the dissolution occurs as follows:



Curves of the solubility of the oxides (except scandium) in complexon III solutions show a direct proportion between the complexon III concentration and the oxide solubility. pH measurements of the solutions before and after the dissolution of oxides indicate the reaction



Card 2/3

L 15345-66  
ACC NR: AP6003615

Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 009

BC

Card 3/3

STOLYAROV, K.P.; VINOGRADOVA, N.I.

Solubility of oxides and carbonates of rare-earth elements,  
yttrium and scandium, in complexon III solutions. Vest. LGU  
20 no.16:96-100 '65. (MIRA 18;9)

KOZHEVNIKOV, A.R., prof.; POPOVA, G.I., dots.; VOROZHTSOV, I.F.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GERASENKO, B.I., kand. sel'-  
khoz. nauk; YUMAGULOV, G.L., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;  
MAR'YASOV, V.G., assistent; VINOGRADOVA, N.I., kand. sel'-  
khoz. nauk; ROKTANEN, L.P., dots., kand. biol. nauk;  
KOKHOMSKIY, F.M., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, zasl.  
zootekhnik RSFSR; MAKHNOVSKIY, M.K., dots., kand. ekon.  
nauk; ARTAMONOV, F.D., assistent; MAKAROVA, I.V., red.

[Corn in the Virgin Territory and Western Siberia] Kukuruza  
v tselinnom krae i Zapadnoi Sibiri. Moskva, Kolos, 1965.  
229 p.

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1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. S.M. Kirova  
(for Kozhevnikov, Popova, Mar'yasov, Vinogradova, Kokhomskiy,  
Makhnovskiy, Artamonov). 2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy  
rabote Severo-Kazakhstanskoy optytnoy stantsii (for Yumagulov).
3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyye kukuruzy Sibirskogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva (for  
Gerasenkov). 4. Tselinogradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut  
(for Roktanen).

VINOGRADOVA, N I

Stakhanovskoye dvizheniye i avtomatizatsiya tekstil'nogo proizvodstva  
стахановское движение и автоматизация текстильного производства  
catakhandy movement and the change to automatic machines in the textile industry.  
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30p. Tables.

Collection of lectures which were given during the November 1938 open session  
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Separation of zinc, copper, cadmium, lead, bismuth and silver by  
means of ion exchange. Vest.LGU 16 no.10:142-144 '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

(Metals—Analysis) (Ion exchange)

# University of Texas at Austin

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R/29/90

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V.L., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GOS, M.E., kand.tekhn.  
nauk, red.; KARPOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LEVIT, A.B., inzh.,  
red.; MALAKHOV, I.X., inzh., red.; LEPESHINSKAYA, Ye.V., red.;  
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[Radio amateur's dictionary] Slovar' radioliubitelia. Izd.2.,  
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Effects of local conditions on the quality of artesian water.  
Gig. i san. 24 no.6:46-48 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii  
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Moskovsko-Kursko-Donbasskoy dorozhnoi sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Tekhnologicheskoy laboratorii Lyublinskogo  
kombinata tresta "Mosochistvod".

(WATER SUPPLY

artesian wells, eff. of local cond. on  
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COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.  
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12, 1958, No. 53992  
  
AUTHOR : Vinogradova, N.I.  
INST. : Omsk Agricultural Inst.  
TITLE : The Development of Wheat Smut Fungi in Summer and Winter Plantings  
  
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Omskogo s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 22, No.1, 15-22  
ABSTRACT : Observations on the development of the fungus were made from the moment of wheat seed germination and ended up at the spiking stage. When the wheat was sown in winter, a substantial fall-out of infected plants was observed, the spikes were not infected in the preserved contaminated plants. The development of mycelia in the fungi on these plants was considerably weakened in comparison with the mycelia on infected plants of the spring sowing.--T.S. Maksimova

CARD: 1/1

N/5  
912.650  
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N. I. VINOGRADOVA  
comp.

Anglo-russkiy radiotekhnicheskiy slovar' (English-Russian radiotechnical dictionary, compiled by L.P. German-Prozorova German-Prozorova, Lyutsiya Pavlovna, Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1957.

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V.L, prof. doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GOS. N.E., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;  
KARPOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MALAKHOV, I.K., inzh.. red.;  
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New ways of buckwheat selection Sel. i sem. 19 No. 2, 1952

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rasteniy, Leningrad.  
(Eurygasters)

SIZOV, G.N.; GRIGOR'YEV, S.N., redaktor; VINOGRADOVA, N.M., redaktor;  
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[Operation of ships' exhaust-steam turbine equipment] Eksploatatsiya  
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(Steam turbines)

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[River explorations and the principles of hydrology; textbook for  
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